

1. **Lirimiris lignitecta.** (Tab. XCI. fig. 20, ♂.)

Lirimiris lignitecta, Walk. Cat. xxxii. p. 469 (1865)¹.

Tifama argentifera, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iv. p. 92 (1889)².

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*²).

No locality is given by Walker¹ for this species; the type is now in the National collection.

2. **Lirimiris (?) mephitis.** (Tab. XCII. fig. 5, ♀.)

Lirimiris (?) mephitis, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 242 (♀)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus & Mason*¹); GUATEMALA (*coll. Candèze*).

We figure Mr. Schaus's specimen.

BLERA (to follow the genus *Lirimiris*, I. p. 246).

Blera, Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) i. p. 255 (1862).

1. **Blera albolineata.**

Lirimiris albolineata, Druce, anteà, i. p. 245, t. 25. fig. 10.

2. **Blera bolivari.**

Blera bolivari, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 243 (♂)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).—VENEZUELA, Aroa¹; ECUADOR.

This insect is very like *B. albolineata*, Druce, merely differing from it in colour.

3. **Blera veltini.**

Lirimiris veltini, Dogn. Le Nat. (2) xii. p. 128 (1890)¹; Lép. Loja, p. 57, t. 5. fig. 6 (1891)².

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—ECUADOR, Loja^{1 2}; PERU.

The sexes of this species are very much alike, except that the male has pectinated antennæ.

CRINODES (I. p. 246).

Crinodes besckei (p. 246).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Flohr*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley (*Zürcher*).

Crinodes ritsemæ. (Tab. XCII. fig. 4, ♂.)

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*), Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

We now figure a male of this species from Tapachula.

4. **Crinodes abscondens.** (Tab. XCII. fig. 7, ♂.)

Crino abscondens, Walk. Cat. xiv. p. 1347 (1858)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, San Lorenzo near Cordova (*M. Trujillo*), Yucatan (*mus. Staudinger*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

The specimen from San Lorenzo is figured.

NAPREPA.

Naprepa, Walker, Cat. v. p. 1046 (1855).

Ophitis, Felder, anteà, i. p. 247 (1874).

1. **Naprepa cyllota.**

Ophitis cyllota, anteà, i. p. 247, t. 25. fig. 14.

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); HONDURAS (*Wittkugel*, *in mus. Staudinger*).

The Honduras specimen differs from the others in having the primaries more heavily marked with dark brown.

2. **Naprepa pulcheria.** (Tab. XCII. fig. 10, ♂.)

Ophitis pulcheria, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvi. p. 38 (1895)¹.

Primaries brownish-fawn-colour, marked with darker brown spots at the base and along part of the costal margin, a waved brown band partly crossing the wing beyond the middle from the inner margin to about two-thirds across the wing, where it joins a fine zigzag white line, the latter extending to the costal margin just above the apex, the fringe brown; secondaries pale fawn-colour, slightly darker round the outer margin, with two short brownish-black lines at the anal angle, the fringe greyish-brown: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen brownish-fawn-colour, the thorax with some greyish scales, the third abdominal segment blackish-brown, the legs pale brown. Expanse 3 inches.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. D.*¹).

Allied to *N. cyllota*, but much smaller.

NYSTALEA (I. p. 248).

Nystalea ebalea (I. p. 248).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Flohr*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Nystalea seminivea (I. p. 249).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley (*Zürcher*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

8. **Nystalea virgula.**

Nystalea virgula, Feld. Reise der Nov., Lep. t. 98. fig. 3 (♂)¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—AMAZONS¹; BRAZIL.

9. **Nystalea sambana.** (Tab. XCII. figg. 13, ♀.)

Nystalea sambana, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xv. p. 50 (1895)¹.

Female. Primaries dusky grey, with several reddish-brown spots at the apex, a black curved line crossing the wing near the base from the costal to the inner margin, and a large silvery-grey patch at the anal angle extending partly along the inner margin; secondaries pale grey, broadly bordered from the apex to the anal angle with darker grey; the fringe silvery-grey: head, collar, and tegulæ yellowish-brown, the thorax silvery-grey; the abdomen dusky grey above, pale grey beneath, the anus yellowish-brown.—

Male. Very similar to the female, but considerably smaller. Expanse, ♂ 2, ♀ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. COSTA RICA¹, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*: ♀); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*: ♂).

10. **Nystalea (?) demea.** (Tab. XCII. fig. 12, ♂.)

Nystalea demea, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xv. p. 50 (1895)¹.

Male. Primaries greyish-fawn-colour, with two small black dots at the end of the cell, from which a black line bordered with reddish-brown and with a small white streak in the middle extends to the outer margin, a dark brown spot and streak on the inner margin close to the base, and several faint brown marks near the anal angle; secondaries dusky fawn-colour: head reddish-brown, the antennæ yellowish-brown, the tegulæ and thorax greyish-fawn-colour, the latter reddish-brown in front; the abdomen blackish-grey above, with the base yellowish, paler beneath, the anal tuft greyish-fawn-colour.—

Female. Very similar to the male, but larger and rather darker. Expanse, ♂ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ 3 inches.

Hab. COSTA RICA¹, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

11. **Nystalea sabella.** (Tab. XCII. figg. 2, ♀; 6, ♂.)

Nystalea sabella, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 359 (1894)¹.

Female. Primaries silvery-grey, clouded with yellowish-brown at the base and along the inner margin, an indistinct brown line crossing the wing beyond the middle from the costal to the inner margin, beyond which are two rows of small black dots, the fringe yellowish-brown; secondaries greyish-brown, paler at the base: head, antennæ, and thorax pale brown, the abdomen darker brown, the legs yellowish-brown. Expanse, ♂ 2, ♀ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*¹: ♀); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*mus. Staudinger*: ♂).

Two specimens.

12. **Nystalea plusia.**

Nystalea plusia, Feld. Reise der Nov., Lep. t. 97. fig. 7 (♀) (1874)¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley (*Zürcher*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—GUIANA¹.

Two specimens, agreeing with Felder's figure.

13. **Nystalea danala.** (Tab. XCII. fig. 11, ♀.)

Dasylophia (?) *danala*, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 357 (1894)¹.

Male. Primaries dark brown, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by narrow waved black lines, and with a reddish-brown spot at the end of the cell, a waved pale brown submarginal line extending from the apex to the anal angle, and a marginal row of small black dots, those nearest the apex larger than the others, the fringe dark brown; secondaries blackish-brown, with the base, inner margin, and fringe pale

yellow: head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax dark brown; abdomen brown above, yellow beneath; legs yellow.—*Female*. Very similar to the male, but larger and with the base of the secondaries much darker. Expanse, ♂ $2\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*¹); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*¹).

A female from Chiriqui is figured.

14. *Nystalea attenuata*.

Nystalea attenuata, Walk. Cat. xv. p. 1743 (1858)¹.

Nystalea ancora, Feld. Reise der Nov., Lep. t. 97. fig. 8 (♂) (1874)².

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—VENEZUELA¹; AMAZONS².

Several specimens of this species have been received from Orizaba.

15. *Nystalea arecosa*. (Tab. XCII. fig. 8, ♂.)

Nystalea arecosa, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) i. p. 148 (Feb. 1898)¹.

Male. Primaries brownish-grey, crossed near the base from the costal to the inner margin by a rather wide brown band, which becomes much paler near the inner margin, and with three small brown spots on the costal margin and a large brown patch near the apex, below which is a smaller brown spot, the outer margin at the apex edged with brown; secondaries greyish-white, clouded with brown from the apex to the anal angle, the fringe greyish-white; the underside of both wings white, shaded with reddish-brown along the costal margins: head, antennæ, thorax, and basal half of the abdomen greyish-brown, the rest of the abdomen greyish-white. Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen.

ARHACIA (to follow the genus *Nystalea*, I. p. 249).

Arhacia, Herrich-Schäffer, Samml. aussereur. Schmett. p. 11 (1855); Kirby, Cat. Lep. Het. i. p. 619.

Anodonta, Herrich-Schäffer, loc. cit. p. 78 (1856); Walker, Cat. v. p. 1018 (1855).

1. *Arhacia combusta*.

Arhacia combusta, Herr.-Schäff. Samml. aussereur. Schmett. p. 11, figg. 81, 82¹.

Drymonia combusta, Herr.-Schäff. loc. cit. p. 66².

Anodonta combusta, Herr.-Schäff. loc. cit. p. 78³; Walk. Cat. v. p. 1018⁴.

Anodonta fascis, Schaus, Ent. Amer. vi. p. 47 (1890)⁵.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*⁵).—BRAZIL⁴, Rio Janeiro⁴.

The insect described by Mr. Schaus under the name of *Anodonta fascis* is, without doubt, a very fine large male of this species. Both Sir George Hampson and myself have very carefully compared it with the females of *A. combusta* in the National Museum. No locality is mentioned by Herrich-Schäffer.

RIFARGIA (to precede the genus *Ecregma*, I. p. 249).

Rifargia, Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) i. p. 258 (1862).

1. **Rifargia masta.** (Tab. XCII. fig. 9.)

Rifargia masta, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 241¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹; *M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

Mr. Schaus's type is figured.

2. **Rifargia gelduba.** (Tab. XCII. fig. 3, ♀.)

Rifargia gelduba, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 339 (♀)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).

The type is figured.

ECREGMA (I. p. 249).

Ecregma modesta (I. p. 249).

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

HEMICERAS (I. p. 249).

Hemiceras pallidula (I. p. 250).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Flohr*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley (*Zürcher*).

Hemiceras trinubila (I. p. 250).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Coatepec (*Brooks*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Hemiceras pulverula (I. p. 250).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa, Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*).

COMIDAVA (I. p. 251).

Comidava obliquilinea (I. p. 251).

To the localities given, add:—GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*), Santa Clara Valley (*Zürcher*).

ORÆSIA (I. p. 253).

3. *Oræsia nobilis*.

Oræsia nobilis, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Nov., Lep. t. 111. fig. 7¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—AMAZONS¹.

GADERA (I. p. 253).

Gadera repellens (I. p. 253).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Flohr*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

GONODONTA (I. p. 253).

Gonodonta choninea (I. p. 255).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Gonodonta lincus (I. p. 255).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

Gonodonta pyrgo (I. p. 256).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Dos Arroyos in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Omealca (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Gonodonta holosericea (I. p. 256).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Gonodonta hesione (I. p. 256).

To the localities given, add:—BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

THYATIRA (I. p. 257).

Thyatira batis, var. *mexicana* (I. p. 257).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, Guatemala city (*Rodriguez*).

Thyatira heurippa (I. p. 258).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

MICROCÆLIA (to precede the genus *Panthea*, I. p. 259).

Microcælia, Guenée, Sp. gén. des Lép. v. p. 33 (1852); Walker, Cat. ix. p. 30.

1. *Microcælia vesta*.

Microcælia vesta, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 223 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*¹).

PANTHEA (I. p. 259).

2. *Panthea illudens*.

♀. *Diphthera illudens*, Walk. Cat. ix. p. 37¹.

♂. *Panthea pythion*, Druce, anteà, i. p. 259, t. 26. fig. 6.

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).—Venezuela¹.

We have now received specimens of both sexes of this insect from Mexico.

LICHNOPTERA (to follow the genus *Panthea*, I. p. 259).

Lichnoptera, Herrich-Schäffer, Samml. aussereur. Schmett. pp. 14, 16 (1856); Walker, Cat. xxxi. p. 307.

This genus is very closely allied to *Panthea*, Hübn., and may prove to be inseparable from it.

1. *Lichnoptera felina*, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. figg. 1, ♂; 2, ♀.)

Male. Primaries white, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by a number of waved black lines, and irrorated about the middle with a few black scales, the fringe alternately black and white; secondaries white, with a narrow black streak at the anal angle, the fringe white: head, thorax, and tegulæ white, the latter with three black spots; abdomen chrome-yellow, with a row of black spots edged with white down the middle, the anal tuft white.—*Female*. Very similar to the male, but considerably larger, the primaries with wider and more distinct lines. In some specimens, both male and female, the secondaries are clouded with black. Expanse, ♂ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, ♀ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Cordova (*Rümelin*); GUATEMALA, Guatemala city (*Rodriguez*), Quiche Mts. 7000–9000 feet (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

This species appears to be common throughout our region. We figure a male and female from the Candelaria Mountains.

ACRONYCTA (I. p. 260).

3. **Acronycta theodora.** (Tab. XCIII. fig. 3.)

Acronycta theodora, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 223 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹, *M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, Guatemala city (*Rodriguez*).

We have received a specimen from Jalapa, agreeing well with Mr. Schaus's type.

4. **Acronycta velia.** (Tab. XCIII. fig. 4.)

Acronycta velia, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 223 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹); GUATEMALA, Guatemala city (*Rodriguez*).

The Guatemalan specimen is figured.

CYATHISSA (to follow the genus *Acronycta*, I. p. 260).

Cyathissa, Grote, Bull. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. vi. p. 576 (1881).

1. **Cyathissa violascens.**

Cyathissa violascens, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 225 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).—BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro¹.

CHARADRA (to follow the genus *Cyathissa*).

Charadra, Walker, Cat. xxxii. p. 445 (1865).

This genus was accidentally omitted by me in the earlier part of this work.

1. **Charadra nigracreta.**

Charadra nigracreta, H. Edwards, Papilio, iv. p. 17 (♂) (1884)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, State of Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹).

CHYTONIX (to follow the genus *Charadra*).

Chytonix, Grote, Bull. Buff. Soc. ii. p. 66 (1874).

1. **Chytonix kalma.**

Chytonix kalma, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 225 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).

2. **Chytonix morata.**

Chytonix morata, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 225 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).

LEUCANIA (I. p. 260).

Leucania extincta (I. p. 261).

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

7. **Leucania rodea**.

Leucanea rodea, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 232 (1894) ¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus* ¹).

JUNCARIA (to follow the genus *Leucania*, I. p. 262).

Juncaria, Walker, Cat. xv. p. 1636 (1858).

1. **Juncaria pallens**, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 5.)

Primaries pale brownish-white, crossed beyond the middle from the costal to the inner margin by two waved lines, and with a black dot at the end of the cell, another in the middle of the cell, and a marginal row of black spots extending from the apex to the anal angle; secondaries paler than the primaries, darker round the outer margin, with a marginal row of black dots extending from the apex to the anal angle: head, antennæ, palpi, thorax, and legs pale brownish-white; the abdomen yellowish-brown above, paler beneath. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Allied to *J. dorsivitta*, Walk., from Venezuela.

2. **Juncaria samia**, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 6.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries pale brownish-white; the primaries with a slightly darker spot at the end of the cell, beyond which the wing is crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two rows of small black dots, the outer margin spotted with black: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale brownish-white. Expanse $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu, 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).

Two specimens.

OBRIMA (I. p. 262).

2. **Obrima rinconada**.

Obrima rinconada, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 240 (1894) ¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Riconada (*coll. Schaus* ¹).

EUGLYPHIA (I. p. 263).

Euglyphia hieroglyphica (I. p. 263).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Temax in Northern Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

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CHASMINA (to follow the genus *Giscales*, I. p. 265).

Chasmina, Walker, Cat. ix. p. 146 (1856).

The species of this genus are mostly eastern.

1. *Chasmina alcidamea*. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 7, ♂.)

Chasmina alcidamea, Druce, P. Z. S. 1890, p. 512¹.

Male. Pure white, excepting the antennæ and the last four segments of the abdomen, which are tinged with pale yellow.—*Female*. Similar to the male, but with the primaries crossed beyond the middle from the costal to the inner margin by two very faint yellow lines. Expanse, ♂ ♀, 1½ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Guatemala city (*Rodriguez*¹).

One specimen.

This species can be at once distinguished from all the Eastern *Chasminæ* known to me by the tibiæ and tarsi being quite white, instead of yellow or orange, spotted with black. For a specimen of the female I am indebted to M. Candèze.

ISCADIA (to follow the genus *Xylophasia*, I. p. 267).

Iscadia, Walker, Cat. xi. p. 724 (1857).

The type of this genus, *I. aperta*, from San Domingo, has remarkably long palpi. The insect also occurs in Central America.

1. *Iscadia aperta*. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 8.)

Iscadia aperta, Walk. Cat. xi. p. 725 (♂)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, Guatemala city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*), Santa Clara Valley (*Zürcher*).—ANTILLES, San Domingo¹.

This species varies greatly in size and colour. One of our specimens, from the Santa Clara valley, has the secondaries dark brown. We figure an example from Jalapa, which appears to be the normal form.

AUCHMIS (to precede the genus *Laphygma*, I. p. 267).

Auchmis, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 243 (part.) (1816); Walker, Cat. xi. p. 614.

1. *Auchmis ramosula*.

Cloantha ramosula, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. vi. p. 114¹.

Auchmis ramosula, Walk. Cat. xi. p. 616².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{1 2}.—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

Two specimens from Jalapa, agreeing well with those so named in the British Museum.

LAPHYGMA (I. p. 267).

Laphygma macra (I. p. 267).

To the localities given, add :—COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

PRODENIA (I. p. 268).

Prodenia variolosa (I. p. 269).

To the localities given, add :—BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

DARGIDA (I. p. 270).

Dargida singularis (I. p. 270).

To the localities given, add :—COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Dargida niphanda (I. p. 270).

To the locality given, add :—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

8. **Dargida lineata**, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 18.)

Primaries dark purplish-brown, very similar in marking to those of *D. singularis*, Butl., but without the green spot on the inner margin, a narrow white submarginal line edged on the outer side with pale brown extending from the apex to the anal angle, the costal margin near the base streaked with greenish-brown, the fringe dark brown; secondaries brown, paler at the base: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen brown, the legs reddish-brown. Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

CONSERVULA (to follow the genus *Dargida*, I. p. 271).

Conservula, Grote, Bull. Buff. Soc. ii. p. 17 (1874).

1. **Conservula clauda**.

Conservula clauda, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 231 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹, *M. Trujillo*).

2. **Conservula cedica**, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. figg. 9, ♂; 10, ♀.)

Male. Primaries dark brown, crossed from the costal margin near the apex to the inner margin by a very distinct pale band; secondaries semihyaline white, shaded with brown along the costal margin and at the apex: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark brown, the anal tuft pale brown.—*Female.*

Very similar to the male, but with the secondaries dark brown. Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{3}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*: ♂), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*: ♀); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens. The Jalapa male and the Orizaba female are figured.

MAMESTRA (I. p. 272).

Mamestra dotata (I. p. 273).

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

3 (A). **Mamestra niveipuncta**.

Mamestra niveipuncta, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 228 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).

Mr. Schaus states that this species is closely allied to *M. dotata*, Druce.

5. **Mamestra marea**.

Mamestra marea, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 227 (1894)¹.

Hab. Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).

6. **Mamestra infernalis**. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 11.)

Mamestra infernalis, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 227 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹; *mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

A specimen from Jalapa, from my own collection, is figured.

7. **Mamestra rhadata**. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 12.)

Mamestra rhadata, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 360 (1894)¹.

Primaries very dark brown, with a small black spot in the cell and another at the end of the cell, two fine waved black lines crossing the wing from the costal to the inner margin—the first near the base, the second beyond the middle,—and a rather large reddish-brown spot close to the anal angle, the fringe dark brown; secondaries brown, whitish-hyaline near the base: head, thorax, and abdomen dark brown, the antennæ and palpi brown. Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*mus. D.*¹).

8. **Mamestra seminaria**.

Mamestra seminaria, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 227 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).

9. **Mamestra samula**, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 16, ♂.)

Male. Primaries very dark reddish-brown, with a round grey spot at the end of the cell, beyond which the wing is crossed from the apex nearly to the inner margin by a row of black points, the fringe dark brown; secondaries dark brown, paler at the base, the fringe pale brown: head, antennæ, and thorax dark brown, the abdomen paler. Expanse 1½ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

10. **Mamestra roxana**, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 17.)

Primaries reddish-brown, clouded with darker brown about the middle, and with a small white spot at the end of the cell, beyond which the wing is crossed from the costal to the inner margin by a wide pale

reddish-brown band edged on both sides with minute black dots, the fringe dark brown; secondaries dark brown, the fringe pale yellowish-brown; the underside pale grey, both wings broadly bordered with dark brown: head, thorax, and abdomen reddish-brown, the antennæ dark brown. Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

The Orizaba specimens are rather paler than the one from Jalapa, which is figured.

11. **Mamestra sadales**, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 19.)

Primaries almost black, crossed near the base and along the outer margin by several blacker lines, the fringe black; secondaries dusky brownish-white, paler in the middle and at the base, the fringe dark brown: head, antennæ, and thorax black, the abdomen brownish-black, the legs blackish-brown. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen.

TRICHOLITA (to follow the genus *Mamestra*, I. p. 273).

Tricholita, Grote, Bull. Buff. Soc. ii. p. 215 (1875).

1. **Tricholita (?) variata**.

Tricholita (?) variata, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 231 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).

APAMEA (I. p. 273).

3. **Apamea mutina**.

Apamea mutina, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 238 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).

4. **Apamea mammida**, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 20.)

Primaries pale brown, streaked with darker brown, and with two very indistinct waved lines crossing the wing beyond the middle, the fringe brown; secondaries whitish, broadly bordered with dark brown: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen dark brown. Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan 2500 to 3500 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens.

5. **Apamea lætrina**, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 21.)

Male. Primaries dull brown, spotted with black beyond the middle, the base, a spot at the end of the cell, and a few streaks near the apex greyish-white, the fringe dark brown; secondaries dark brown, paler at the base and along the inner margin, the fringe brown: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen dark brown.—

Female. Very similar to the male. Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

6. **Apamea (?) euryte**, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 22, ♂.)

Male. Primaries brownish-fawn-colour, paler along the costal margin, with several dark brown markings

about the end of the cell, beyond which a brown line extends from the apex to the inner margin, the inner margin shaded with brown; secondaries pale brownish-fawn-colour, the fringe lighter: head, thorax, and legs brownish-fawn-colour; the abdomen blackish-brown, the anal tuft fawn-colour.—
Female. Very similar to the male, but considerably paler in colour. Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{4}$, ♀ $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).

ACHATODES (to follow the genus *Apamea*, I. p. 273).

Achatodes, Guenée, Sp. gén. des Lép. v. p. 132 (1852); Walker, Cat. ix. p. 166.

1. *Achatodes juanæ*. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 15, ♂.)

Achatodes juanæ, Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 232 (1894)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*¹), Teapa in Tabasco (*coll. Schaus; Höge; M. Trujillo*).

We figure a male from Jalapa sent us by Herr Höge, agreeing with Mr. Schaus's type. The female is very similar, but larger.

CELÆNA (I. p. 274).

8. *Celæna datis*. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 13, ♀.)

Celæna datis, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 359 (1894)¹.

Female. Primaries greyish-black, with a spot close to the base, two spots beyond the cell, and a marginal row of spots extending from the apex to the anal angle all reddish-brown, the fringe alternately black and white; secondaries brownish-hyaline, the veins and outer margin darker brown: head, thorax, and abdomen dark greyish-black, thickly irrorated with reddish-brown hairs. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*¹).

Since this species was described we have received specimens of the male. They are very similar to the female, but brighter in colour, with the hind wings whiter and the anal tuft yellow.

9. *Celæna* (?) *lilacina*. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 14, ♂.)

Celæna (?) *lilacina*, Druce, P. Z. S. 1890, p. 512¹.

Male. Primaries dark brown, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by three purplish-grey bands—the first close to the base, the second beyond the cell, the third submarginal,—the fringe dark brown; secondaries dull brown, slightly paler at the base, the fringe pale brown; the underside pale brown: head, thorax, and antennæ dark brown; the abdomen dark brown, the anus and underside pale brown.—*Female*. Similar to the male. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*¹), Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*¹).—ECUADOR¹.

10. *Celæna albomarginata*, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 23.)

Primaries purplish-black near the base on the inner margin and near the apex, the outer margin from the apex to the anal angle broadly bordered with greyish-white, and with a large white spot below the cell, a pinkish Y-shaped mark crossing the wing from about the middle of the costal margin almost to the anal angle, beyond which is a narrow yellowish-white waved line; secondaries blackish-brown, paler at

the base, the fringe alternately black and white: head and thorax greyish-brown, the abdomen blackish-brown, the antennæ black; the legs black, banded with white on the upperside. Expanse $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

One specimen.

11. *Celæna viridis*, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 24.)

Male. Primaries pale olive-green, crossed by two waved white lines—the first near the base, the second beyond the middle,—and with a rather large white spot close to the apex, two black lines at the end of the cell, and two pinkish markings near the anal angle; secondaries blackish-brown; the fringe of both wings greenish-yellow: head and thorax olive-green; the abdomen greenish-black, the anus yellowish-green; the antennæ and palpi black. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

One specimen.

12. *Celæna quadrilineata*?

Mamestra (Diathæcia?) quadrilineata, Grote, Bull. Buff. Soc. i. p. 140, t. 4. fig. 15 (♂) (1873)¹; J. B. Smith, Cat. Noct. Bor. Am. (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. no. 44) p. 126².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, California^{1 2}, Arizona².—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

A pair from Jalapa, very similar to Grote's figure of *M. quadrilineata*, the types of which are in the late Henry Edwards's collection and in that of the British Museum.

13. *Celæna nigropuncta*, sp. n. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 25.)

Primaries pale brown, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by three waved darker brown lines—the first close to the base, the second at the end of the cell, and the third beyond the cell,—with a white streak at the end of the cell, a white submarginal waved line extending from the apex to the anal angle, and on the outer side of the white line, close to the apex, a rather large, elongated, black spot, a few small black spots near the anal angle, the fringe alternately black and brown; secondaries dark brown, the fringe yellowish-brown: head, antennæ, and thorax brown (abdomen wanting). Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

One specimen.

HYDRÆCIA (to follow the genus *Celæna*, I. p. 276).

Hydræcia, Guenée, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1841, p. 237 (sine descr.); Walker, Cat. ix. p. 158.

Hydræcia, Guenée, Sp. gén. des Lép. v. p. 125.

1. *Hydræcia pyrrha*. (Tab. XCV. fig. 1.)

Hydræcia pyrrha, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 359 (1894)¹.

Primaries dark reddish-brown, irrorated with paler brown and greyish scales, a fine silvery-white streak at the end of the cell, the costal, outer, and inner margins narrowly edged with greyish-white; secondaries pale brown, the veins and outer margin darker, the fringe pale brown: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen dark brown. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city (*Rodriguez*¹).

PERIGEA (I. p. 276).

Perigea cupentia (I. p. 276).

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Perigea epopea (I. p. 277).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, Guatemala city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley (*Zürcher*).

Perigea hippia (I. p. 277).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

The Mexican specimen is a male, the Panama type a female. The sexes are very similar.

Perigea albolabes (I. p. 278).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*).

Perigea sutor (I. p. 278).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, Guatemala city (*Rodriguez*).

Perigea paupera (I. p. 279).

To the Mexican locality given, add:—Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

14. **Perigea agnonia**. (Tab. XCIII. fig. 27.)

Perigea agnonia, Druce, P. Z. S. 1890, p. 513¹.

Primaries pale fawn-colour, in some specimens shaded with pink and striated with blackish lines, the discal spot very distinct, the fringe pinkish-brown, streaked with fawn-colour; secondaries pale brownish-white, dusky at the apex and along the outer margin: head and thorax brownish-fawn-colour, the underside of the latter pale fawn-colour; the abdomen blackish-brown above, with the base brownish-fawn-colour, pale fawn-colour beneath, the anus yellowish-fawn-colour; the antennæ pale brown. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan 2500 to 3500 feet (*Champion*¹); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*¹), Volcan de Chiriqui below 4000 feet (*Champion*¹). —ECUADOR¹; BRAZIL¹.

It is possible that this insect may have been described by Walker, as it appears to be a very common species in the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro, from which locality I have a large series; but I have been unable to find anything like it in the National collection, or in the Saunders collection now in the Oxford Museum.